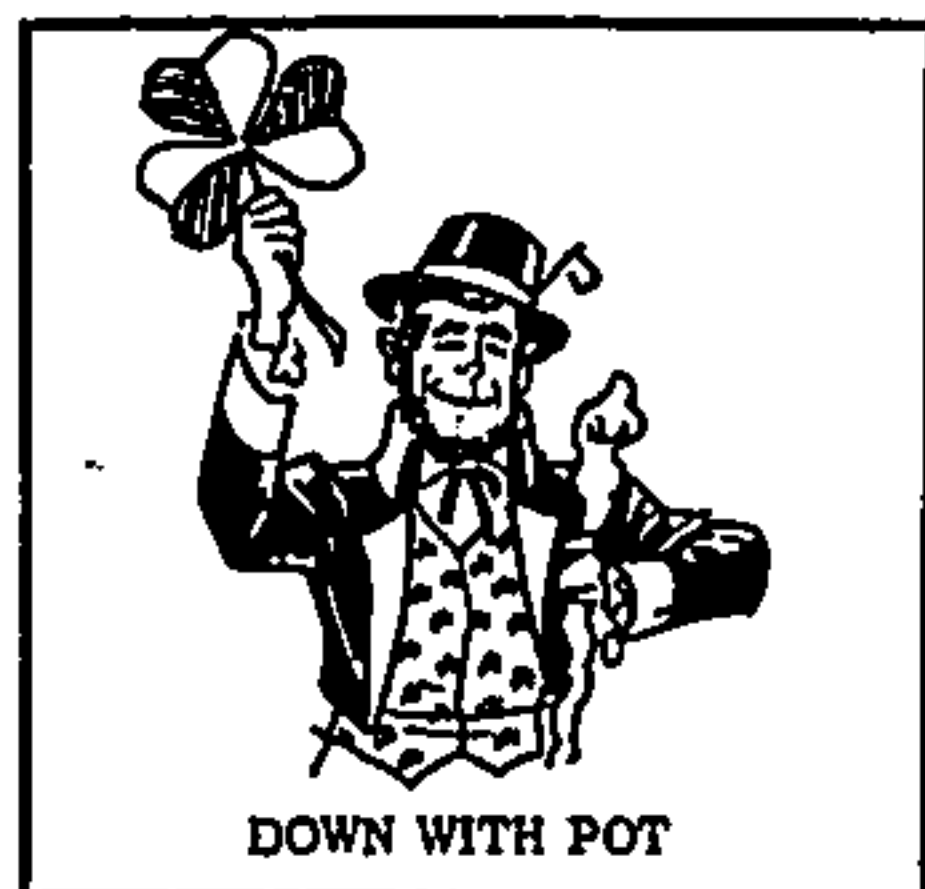
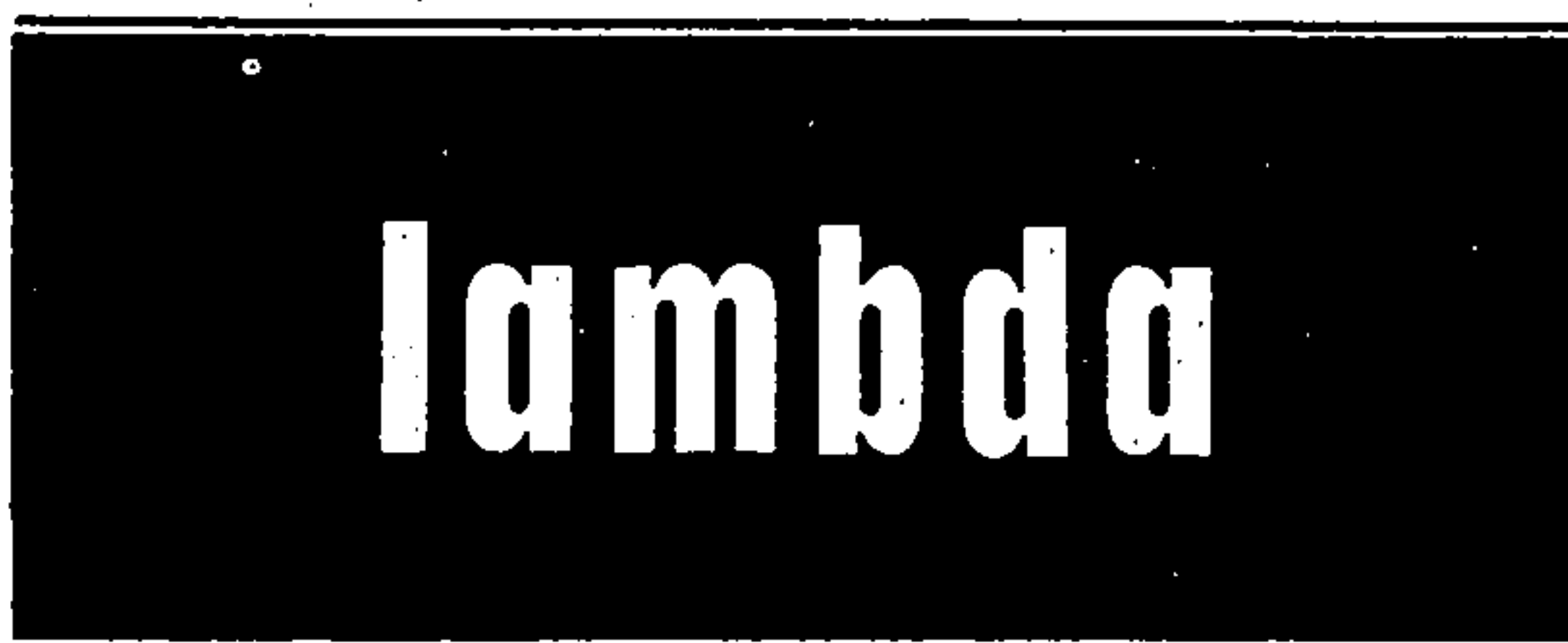
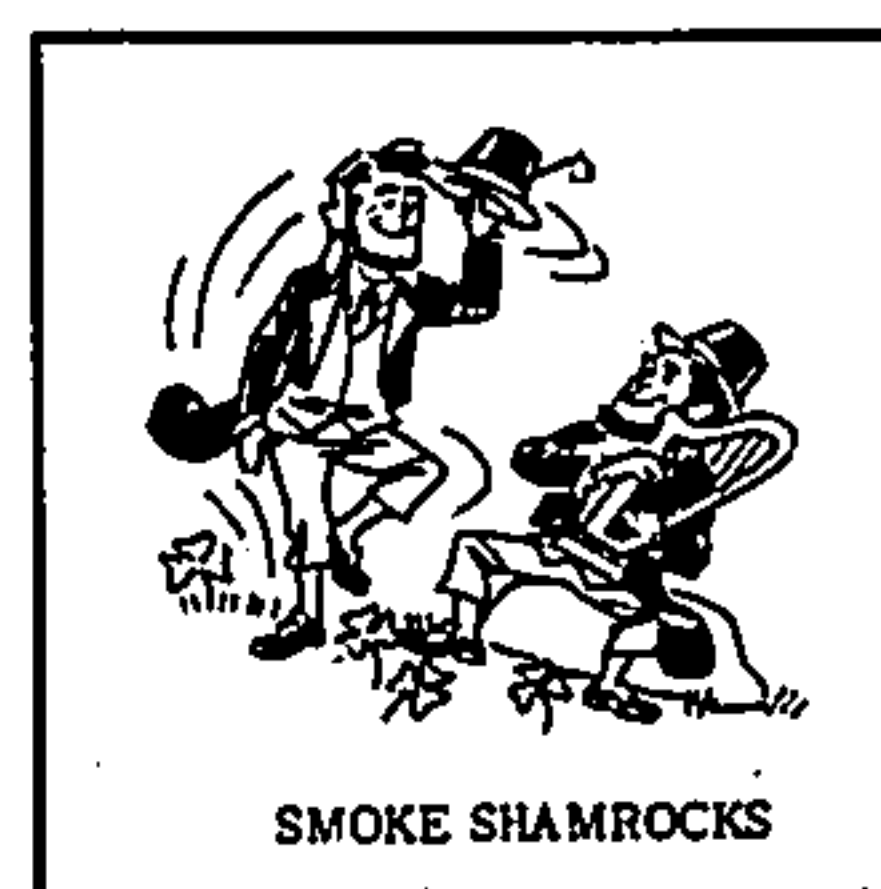




VOL. VIII NO. XXIV



LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO



THURSDAY MARCH 12 MCMLXXX

Win appeal in District Court

Residences ruled exempt from taxes

Residences on the Laurentian University campus have been ruled exempt from municipal taxes.

The judgement was handed down by Sudbury District Judge J.M. Cooper on Feb. 24.

The city of Sudbury first assessed the residences of University of Sudbury, Thorne-Elze and Huntington in 1968. At that time the assessment was \$100,000 which amounted to about \$250 per resident student. This would have made a drastic increase in residence fees necessary to keep the residences afloat financially.

The university and the federated colleges decided to contest the action legally.

In Judge Cooper's ruling he pointed out that the Acts of Incorporation for the university and federated universi-

ties explicitly made all the university buildings exempt from taxation:

"Under their acts of incorporation they all received exemption from municipal and school taxes, etc. of property vested in them so long as it is actually used and occupied for the purposes of the university."

"The city assessors in my opinion, did not adopt the proper perspective in their approach. I should think, and it is my opinion that they should have determined the character of the university in a general sense and concluded whether it was in effect a university exempt from taxation instead of dissecting the physical structure and occupation of the buildings as a surgeon might do, to find a part of it

assessable."

"It was never the intention of the legislature for a university to enjoy the tax exemption relief granted to them by a statute that its building should be so constructed to have four walls and class rooms with the bare necessary facilities in order to

operate."

"In conclusion may I say that anyone reading the plain working of Section II of the Laurentian University Act must come to the inescapable conclusion that it was the desire of the legislature to exempt this university complex from muni-

cipal taxation so long as it functioned as a bona fide university. Surely if this is the proper interpretation, the residences sought to be taxed are part and parcel of this bona fide effort to successfully carry out the purposes for which this university was incorporated."

New SGA council supports Cormier

Victor Cormier has officially been granted a salary of \$6,000 for his services as full-time president and business manager of the Students' General Association.

At the initial meeting of the new council on Monday, Cormier introduced the motion. He also introduced a motion providing for the removal of the president on a motion of incompetence, substantiated by fact, supported by a 2/3 vote of the full council. Both motions were passed 7-0-1.

Vic Cormier announced that the fees committee of Laurentian University has reduced the 1970-71 S.G.A. fees from \$30 to \$27 as recommended by the 1969-70 council.

Other general news was the appointment of Catherine Wigle as Editor and Ken Peake

as Business Manager of Lambda Publications. It was intimated that, in the future, Lambda would make its own decisions on these appointments.

Six members of the Campus Centre Users' Committee are to report on their findings to the Users' Committee. This motion was previously defeated and deferred indefinitely by the former council.

The S.G.A. will change its auditors. The firm of Thorne, Gunn, Hellmell, and Christenson announced recently that the 1968-69 audit was impossible due to the confused state of the books. Cormier had previously given word to this effect and had advised them not to go ahead.

Accordingly, the audit will be given to a local firm, which will reduce the price of the

service.

Outside concerns will now have to pay for advertising privileges on campus. This applies only to these profit-making operations that do not operate for the university. On campus operations will not be affected.

The departmental unions primary concern of the council this year will officially be proposals for the establishment of a new student governing body set up along the lines of departmental unions. This means the abandonment of the college representation concept presently in use.

Applications will be accepted from March 11 to 18 for various positions, including treasurer, social chairman, communication & publication chairman and Laurentiana Editor.

SGA banquet -- awards

The "Presidential Award" for the greatest contribution to student activities was presented to Pat Mason and Joan Simic, at the annual banquet of Students General Association of Laurentian University on Friday March 6, in the Great Hall. The banquet is held as a means of thanking those students who have contributed to student activities during the year. Miss Simic and Miss Mason had been co-editors of the Laurentiana last year. They also put out the student hand book.

The banquet, attended by approximately one hundred of the "elite" of Laurentian was organized by 1969-70 vice-presidents of the S.G.A., Doug Los and Rolly Chartrand. Special guests at the banquet included: President Stanley Mullins and Mrs. Mullins, Dr. Cloutier and

Mrs. Cloutier, Ray Fichaud of CKSO News, and Judy Erola of CHNO Radio.

Also presented with awards were Myron Bluchanuk, "watchdog of the S.G.A. council";

Pierre Lebel, 1969-70 council chairman; Roger Regimbal, photographer for Lambda and Laurentiana; Michel Magnan of the Ciné Club, and Eugene McElroy of the University Players. Lise Boudreau of the University College Administration Office was presented with a special award for her invaluable aid to the S.G.A.

The highlight of the banquet was the presentation of an award for service "above and beyond the call of duty" to the S.G.A.'s charming and gracious (not to mention efficient) secretary Simone Tekauc.

Res. students vote on visiting hours

During the week of March 2-5, resident students voted for 24 hour visiting privileges in Huntington College. According to a motion previously passed by president Dr. Davies and the Huntington Board of Regents, these visiting privileges would be granted to the college under the conditions that 66% of the residence voted and 66% of those voting were in favour, and gave suitable reasons for the extension of these privileges.

Ballots tabulated at the March 5 Residence Council meeting showed that 147 out of 176 people in residence voted which is 83% of the residence; 83 out

of 147 people voted for 24 hour visiting privileges which is only 57.8% of the residence that voted. Therefore, visiting privileges will not be extended this year. However, the issue may be brought up for a re-vote after four months of the academic year.

A further issue was voted upon at the same time: 131 out of the 147 people who voted voted for the Social Center remaining open for 24 hours a day, which is 89% of the residence population that voted. This will come into effect upon presentation to, and approval by, Dr. Davies and the Board of Regents.



Co-captains John McKibbin and Ray Owens accept trophy emblematic of Laurentian's first OIAA basketball championship from President Mullins. The Voyageurs beat Waterloo Lutheran 88-80 in a game held last Saturday in Laurentian's gymnasium, entitling them to play in the Canadian championships to be held this weekend at McMaster University in Hamilton. foto: crimba

Arts centre presents German display

From March 10-26, the Museum and Arts Centre will present an exhibition of gouaches, drawings, and graphic art executed by the Artists' Guild of Stuttgart-Esslingen, Germany. Fine illustrated brochures have been provided to accompany the exhibition which is presented through the courtesy of the Trans-Canada Alliance of German Canadians.

The painters, drawers and sculptors and their guests who belong to the Guild of Artists cannot today return to their homeland in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. They have continued their creative activity in the German Federal Republic or they have begun afresh and are contributing to the artistic life of the country, which is so bewildering in its diversity, yet

can give so much happiness. Most of them, especially the representatives of the older and middle generations, come from the art schools and academies, and from the regions that have assisted in the development of, and given stature to, an Oskar Kokoschka (honorary member of the Guild of Artists), and Adolf Hoelzel, and Alfred Kubin or the drawers and illustrators Josef Hegenbarth and Walther Klemm. Not a few of the artists here were prize students or friends of the above mentioned masters, who already have a firm foothold in modern art. Not a few of them are today teachers at the academies and art schools of Germany.

The collection of such a variety of artists of such distinctive ways of expression, temperament, age, and bearing the stamp of a definitive style, ranging from late Impressionism and Expressionism, attempts to give a many sided and honest picture of the aspirations in art of present day Germany that exist and develop alongside one another. It is not the adherence to a style that is decisive; it is rather the present endeavour of the artist, in coming to terms with his environment, to find a way of expression that is appropriate to him.

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Council holds last meeting

The 1969-70 Students General Association Council officially relinquished their authority to the new council, headed by Vic Cormier, on Wednesday March 4.

This was the final act of the council as it met for the last time in the student lounge. Meetings of the new council will be held in

the third floor amphitheatre in the classroom building (C309).

At the meeting Council heard a report from outgoing S.G.A. President Pierre Fortin, on the progress of the counter calendar project. Fortin reported that Steve Vick had presented a questionnaire which was examined by some faculty and tested in some sociology classes. A revised questionnaire was then developed and has been ready for a week, but has not yet been duplicated by Vick, according to Fortin who stated, "I am personally getting a little discouraged.... Steve should be doing a lot more."

Fortin pointed out that if the questionnaires are distributed within the next three weeks the project can be completed by July 1, as scheduled. Vick has a contract with the S.G.A., providing for publication of the Counter Calendar by July 1.

Pierre Fortin reported that the University Press was still at-

tempting to get the S.G.A. to accept delivery of the student directory. He reported that 2,000 copies of the directory had been printed by the University Press as of February 26. The directory was to have been printed on or before January 12, and Council has refused to accept delivery due to breach of contract by the University Press. Director of the University Press, Robert Lawrence, contends that the S.G.A.

was in breach of contract, as he contends that they did not supply him with "photo-ready copy as stipulated in the contract".

Council passed a motion granting a \$150 honorarium to Gerry Majoros. Social Committee Chairman, Bob Booth, requested the honorarium for Majoros pointing out that Majoros had done considerable work on social activities during the year including the organization of the winter carnival.

Uncle Vic needs YOU!

FOLLOWING POSITIONS OPEN MARCH 11th - CLOSE MARCH 18th
AT 5 P.M.

- 1 Treasurer (must have 1 credited accounting course)
- 2 chairmen (must be bilingual)
- 2 campus shop chairmen
- Social chairman or co-chairmen
- Communications & Publications chairman or co-chairmen
- Laurentiana Editor or editors
- Translator or translators
- Chairman - Comité Culturel.

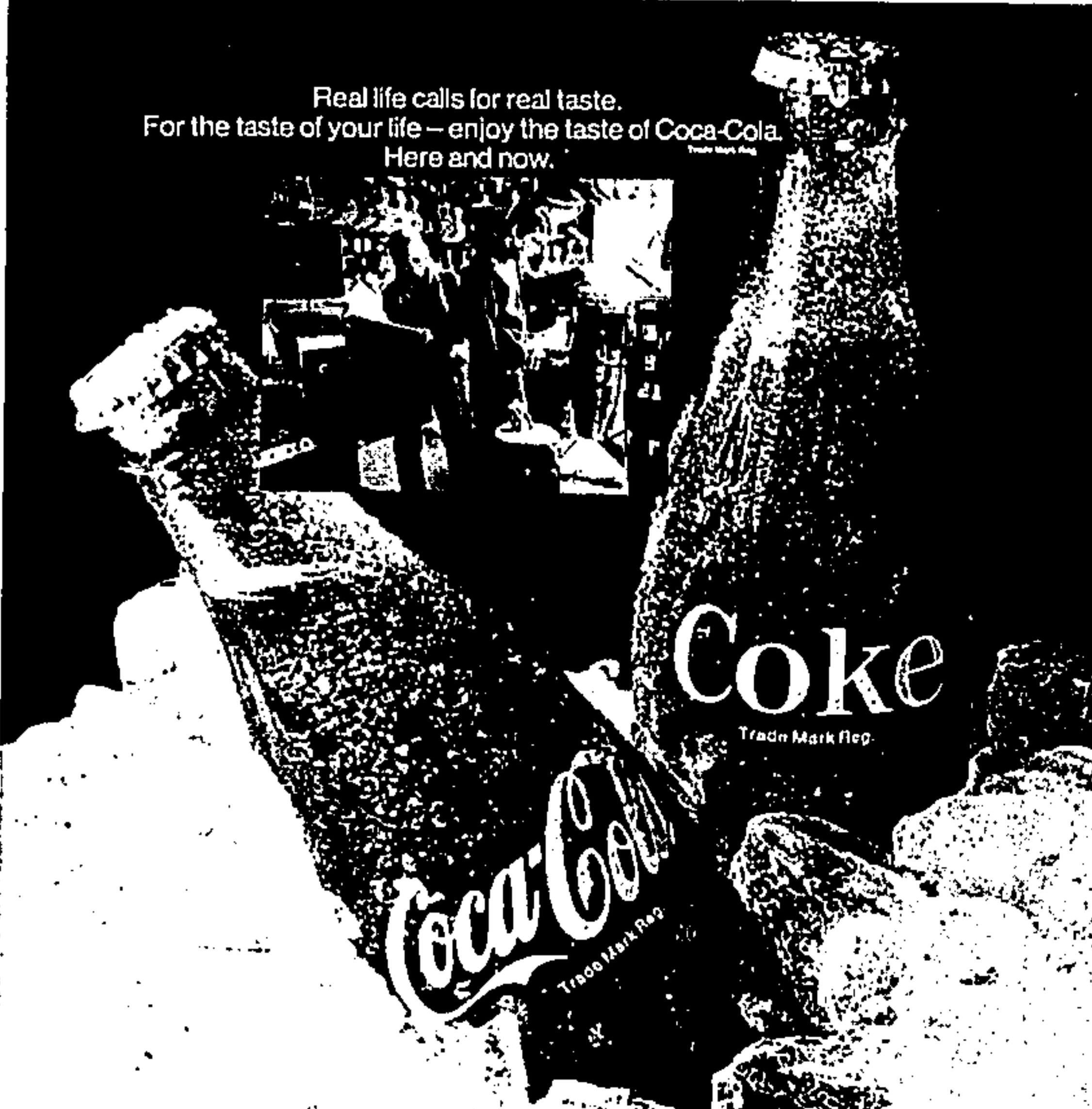
Submitted to the S.G.A. secretary, in sealed envelope with the name of applicant and position applied for on the envelope, to be opened at council meetings.

BILINGUAL CO-CHAIRMEN SUGGESTED.

Reform Committee

A COMMITTEE SET-UP TO DEAL WITH THE REFORM OF THE S.G.A. MEMBERSHIP OPENED AS OF NOW, TO THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY. ALL APPLICATIONS BE SUBMITTED FOR THE NEXT COUNCIL MEETING. THE CO-CHAIRMEN ARE TO BE APPOINTED AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THIS COMMITTEE.

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Demonstrators lack lodgings

OTTAWA (CUP)--At least 1,000 anti-war demonstrators were desperately searching for overnight lodgings here Feb. 27 as the first contingent of protestors arrived in Ottawa for Saturday's Vietnam moratorium.

Organizers apparently hadn't believed their own rhetoric when they said the protest would be one of the biggest-ever anti-Vietnam war protests in Canada: they were snowed under by the first wave of participants, primarily from Montréal and area universities.

Though the demonstrators would be able to keep a roof over their heads until midnight Friday--attending an evening of folk and rock entertainment at the University of Ottawa--the rest of the night promised to be an uncomfortable one, as Ottawa temperatures stayed well below freezing and snow began to fall during the afternoon.

Protest co-ordinators said they had been unable to rent even an auditorium for the protestors by early Friday evening, although they were continuing their search for sleeping space.

As many as 8,000 demonstrators--mostly students from 12 Ontario and Québec universities--may take part in Saturday's protest, marching from the University of Ottawa to Parliament Hill to protest Canadian complicity in the Vietnam conflict.

The demonstrators were to demand an official government stand against U.S. policy in Vietnam, an embargo on arms shipments for the U.S., a more sympathetic immigration policy for war resisters, and Canadian pressure for an effective international control commission in Vietnam.

Students demand representation

EDMONTON (CUP)--Student councillors at the University of Alberta adopted the position of "parity or nothing" Monday concerning student representation on the university's general faculty council (academic senate).

By a 20-10 margin, the council agreed to recall its two representatives on the GFC and all other representatives on administrative bodies until students received parity on the university-wide governing body.

According to student council vice-president Liz Law, the student decision would affect 39 students now sitting on a variety of administrative committees.

Acceptance of student parity would require the seating of 10 graduate and 38 undergraduate students on the general faculty council.

The student move came in the wake of a GFC refusal Monday to discuss the case of philosophy professor Ted Kemp refused tenure at U of A despite widespread student acclaim for his teaching ability.

Philosophy department officials say Kemp has not fulfilled his PhD requirements, and then Kemp is not a good "professional" philosopher.

Monday, the GFC refused to put the Kemp case on the agenda despite strong urging from student GFC representatives.

Student council president David Leadbeater said the GFC decision showed "the uselessness of token representation" on administrative bodies at the university.

The student council also decided to continue agitating for discussion of Kemp's case, mandating Leadbeater to petition the GFC executive to call an emergency meeting within one week to discuss Kemp's tenure appeal and come to a final conclusion regarding the professor's future.

Show the "secret files"!

LONDON (CUP)--Students, demanding to see the confidential files their universities keep on them spread their protest to five campuses across Britain Thursday, with sit-ins and warnings of raids on administration offices.

At Oxford, students defied a court injunction and occupied an administration office for the third day in succession. They demanded to see files kept on their political activities.

Administration spokesmen at the university claim there are no such files.

So far the administration has kept secret the terms of the injunction, and whether they will implement the court order.

At the University of Manchester, more than 1,000 students occupied the administration block, with the same demands as Oxford students.

Students at the University of Sussex said they would raid the administration offices if they are denied access to the files.

Petition French political policy

MONTREAL (CUP)--Montreal students Wednesday celebrated the first official visit to North America by French president Georges Pompidou by presenting a 1,500-name protest petition to French consulate officials here.

The petition, presented by a group entitled the committee for social justice, criticized a selective French arms embargo against Israel, the sale of French jets to Libya, and attacked French complicity in jeopardizing peace in the middle east.

The petition was signed by Montréal students and university faculty members, primarily from anglophone McGill and Sir George Williams universities.

Student Protest

Reagan orders in National Guard

SANTA BARBARA (CUP)--California governor Ronald Reagan ordered national guard into Santa Barbara early Friday after a third straight night of battles between demonstrators and police.

Police used helicopters, guns, clubs and tear gas Thursday night to break up a crowd of 350 demonstrators protesting the conviction of five members of the Chicago "conspiracy".

One motorist was shot and wounded during the battle: police said he failed to stop at a roadblock.

A sheriff's department spokesman said one demonstrator was shot by a campus policeman and another struck by a police squad car.

At least 13 persons were arrested: one for looting and the others for unlawful assembly. Seven policemen and two demonstrators were treated for injuries.

Reagan called in the National

Guard after declaring the Santa Barbara area under a state of "extreme emergency" Thursday night. He has also threatened to place the entire area under martial law.

Reagan said he had ordered an investigation of the three nights of violent confrontations between protestors and police, including a probe into accusations made by police against William Kunstler, chief defence lawyer at the Chicago trial.

A spokesman for the local sheriff's office accused Kunstler of "urging the kids to go in the street and rebel."

Kunstler spoke to 5,000 persons at a rally Wednesday, the day after protests began, declaring the "real violence" at Santa Barbara did not occur in the streets, but "in the backrooms of police stations."

Although he did not consider sporadic violence a "good tactic," Kunstler added: "I think we have to show the so-called

establishment a voice that's strong and clear and then they'll have to judge their future course."

Later that night, street battles broke out after a phalanx of riot-equipped police charged a large demonstration in a downtown park. Retreating demonstrators pelted the officers with rocks and bottles as they took to the streets, smashing windows in commercial buildings and setting numerous bonfires.

Fire gutted a bank building and a police car was overturned and burned, before the California highway patrol, augmented by more than 450 sheriff's deputies from neighboring counties, swept into and sealed off the Isla Vista district near the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California.

Officials of the Band of America said Thursday they would bring civil actions against demonstrators to recover the value of the lost bank and its contents.

Protestors clash with riot squad

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad (CUP)--Several demonstrators clashed with a police riot squad Thursday at the offices of the Royal Bank of Canada here, while more than 200 others stormed a Roman Catholic cathedral in a "day of solidarity against racism in Canada."

The incidents coincided with protests at Georgetown, Guyana, and Kingston, Jamaica, also calling for the release of defendants in the current Sir George Williams University "conspiracy trial" at Montréal.

Ten West Indians, arrested following a fire in the SGWU computer February 11, 1969, are expecting judgement in the current trial Tuesday March 3.

The ten are the first of 87 adults, including 42 Caribbean residents, charged on several counts of conspiracy in connection with the incident.

Police arrested the demonstrators at the bank following a scuffle when a police cordon blocked their attempts to enter the manager's office.

The other group of demonstrators moved to the church following a march outside the offices of the Canadian and British high commissions. The protestors, mainly University of the West Indies students, were organized by the National Joint Action Committee here.

At Georgetown, Guyana, members of the Progressive Youth Organization, youth section of the opposition People's Progressive Party, picketed the Canadian high commission carrying placards reading "down with discrimination in Canada," and calling for the release of the students in Montréal.

At Kingston, Jamaica, UWI students celebrated "solidarity day" peacefully Thursday. The previous day, the university's guild of undergraduates sent a cable to Canadian prime minister Pierre Trudeau, asking him to make the fullest investigation into the SGWU incidents and events leading up to them.

Trudeau was also the object of a visit Thursday by four black students charged in connection with the computer centre incident; guards turned the four away at the Peace Tower entrance to the parliament buildings.

Roosevelt Douglas of Dominica, spokesman for the delegation, said they wanted to urge Trudeau and justice minister Turner to launch a federal investigation into the events leading up to the SGWU incident.

He said in an interview later that he wanted the commission "to find the real culprits" in the case--whom he predicted would be the administration at Sir George.

Douglas said one guard who turned the delegation away had remarked that the prime minister couldn't be concerned with "every Tom, Dick and Harry."

"This is a clear indication of what we came here to protest," Douglas said, adding that racism was at the bottom of the Sir George affair.

"Even if they report us, we're going to be fighting them at home," Douglas said. "We have committed ourselves to liberating our resources from Canadian control," he added, referring to heavy Canadian corporate involvement in Caribbean bauxite mining and liquor industries.

U of T faculty may face boycott

TORONTO (CUP)--Political economy students at the University of Toronto Wednesday gave faculty in their department less than a week to agree to procedures aimed at grassroots changes, or face a class boycott.

Faculty were to have had until Monday afternoon to agree to the formation of a negotiating committee which would begin plans for the restructuring of the department.

The negotiating committee, based on a "parallel structures" model, investing veto power with both students and faculty, would report back to students next October.

The students also called for "scrutiny review and agreement" on the recent appointment of Stephen Dupre as department chairman. Members of the political economy course union declared Dupre's appointment "null and void" at a meeting February 19, because students were not consulted.

The student demands are basically similar to proposals contained in U of T's commission report on university government released last fall. The report suggested student parity on all

xite mining and liquor industries.

If there were failings in the Sir George affair, Douglas predicted, Canadians might encounter protests similar to those which faced governor-general Roland Michener during a recent tour of the University of the West Indies.

"If one of us goes to jail without a federal investigation what you experienced there will be just a joke," fellow-delegate Edmund Michael said.

Douglas, chairman of the February 11 Defense Fund Committee, has toured Canada extensively explaining the position of demonstrators who occupied the Sir George administration building during the 1969 protest.

Racism in Canada, he said, shows itself in the living conditions of Canada's black minority. Douglas said he visited North Preston, N.S., recently, and was appalled by "sub-human" conditions there. Houses had no windows or doors "in an area where temperatures go to 10 and 15 below zero," he said.

departmental committees, although it added that exact details of departmental government should be worked out by negotiation between students and faculty.

U of T arts and science faculty rejected the principle of student parity in decisions regarding hiring, firing or tenure of professors December 9, 1969, declaring that parity "sets up a mechanical principle of political equality."

Political economy students have already set up a co-ordinating committee to direct the potential boycott, including former U of T student council president Steven Langdon; Gary Webster, co-chairman of the commission on university government; Peter Hall, president of the departmental course union; Fred Von Dreger, recently-resigned president of the political economy graduate union, and student activist Andy Wernick.

Students have already suggested organizing an "arts festival" as part of proposed boycott activities: the festival would take place in and around political economy administration offices.

Some words from a "living legend"

"We at Laurentian have learned the necessity of consultation"

This week, in stead of an editorial, we present a little bit of comic relief - excerpts from our illustrious president's inaugural address delivered when he was officially enstated as president of the university on October 8, 1964:

"... here in Laurentian's fabric are woven four threads, each beautiful in its own way and which, together, weave the very pattern of Canada. I refer, indeed to the four federated colleges that compose our Faculty of Arts and Science: the Roman Catholic college of Sudbury, the United Church college of Huntingdon, the Anglican college of Thorneloe, and the University College, itself not a "godless college" but one in which faculty and student alike prefer to trace their own traditions and values. And if such is the length and breadth of Laurentian's tapestry, yet another dimension is added by the beauty of bilingualism. Two of our colleges are bilingual, for in Sudbury College and in University College, courses are given in both English and French as the students so require."

"Here in Laurentian we have daily faced, in miniature, those same problems that plague the national scene, problems that are the product of mis-

trust and suspicion. We are, nevertheless, gradually surmounting these obstructive forces; and we are surmounting them because we have learned the value of these three "C's".

"The first of these is communication. All the world's knowledge would be of little worth if one could not put one's share to work. The first step in implementing knowledge is to communicate, to relay in clear and unmistakable terms the truth.

St. Paul said: "The truth shall make you free." Whether this be the poetic truth valued so highly by Aristotle or the factual truth of the scientist, only the truth can free man from the bonds of mistrust. This desire to understand and to communicate truth we are striving to implant in the minds and habits of our students, not only by the study of great texts and by the rigorous discipline of the scientific method, but also by an obligatory course in practical logic. The half-truths of modern advertising sophistry, the twisted truths of communist propaganda, the twilight truths of political platforms all of these will be exposed to the student of today, students who, tomorrow, will be the leaders of our country."

"To communicate, however, is to go only part way in the elimination of suspicion. We at Laurentian have learned

the necessity of consultation. Unilateral action is the action of a dictator; and dictators have no place in a democracy. The true leader in a democracy such as ours learns to consult, to seek the advice of others, and to incorporate this advice into whatever course of action he may adopt. Consultation is a dialogue, a continuing dialogue at every level of this university's organization, from Faculty Council through Senate, to the Board of Governors. Nor must I forget a small group that might well be imitated on the national plane. I refer to the Committee of Federation Relations, a committee in which consultation of one college with another, and of the colleges with the university, helps to clear the air. Consultation involves communication, for each party is seeking information and advice."

"These two "C's" are the building blocks that help us to arrive at co-operation. Co-operation ----- and we must understand its meaning--does not signify merely "working together". It means "working together to the same end." At this stage, the difficulties of Lilliput to Brodignag where the practical implementation of the words and ideas is concerned."

"And yet, if we remember the definition of co-operation, the fears of failure are lessened: "Working together

to common end." Co-operation most often breaks down simply because the "common end" is never clearly defined. If once again I may refer to Laurentian and to the reason for its success, I do so because we have defined our aim; we know what we are striving to achieve together. We have for our purpose the education of young men and women within the great traditions of religion, philosophy and other academic disciplines to become leaders in the proud and vital democracy of Canada....."

".....I have attempted to describe the qualities of a great leader, qualities without which no man can be truly great. He must be honest with himself, must possess the drive and urgency to forge ahead, must be ready to accept blame. Indeed the true leader in a democracy -- and I would suggest that Canada's leaders consider the meaning of the word -- is a dynamic, not a static individual, always raising his standards as he raises the level of the people he leads. Without sound moral values, no man can be a leader."

"If we are to avoid the creeping paralysis of socialism, if we are to maintain the vital and dynamic capitalistic democracy that has brought us so far along the road of technological progress, we must have leaders who possess these qualities....."

(Hall to the Chief!)

stimulus.....and response.....

Tips for panels

I had the opportunity to attend a panel discussion organized by the Philosophy Club recently. The most that can be said about the occasion is that it was interesting maybe even entertaining. The fact is it could have been a lot better if it were better organized. As a result I thought I would make a few suggestions to the Philosophy Club and other clubs about organizing programs.

To start with educational programs can be in many forms, including panel discussions, symposia, forums and lectures. Decide definitely which you are going to have, and make appropriate plans.

Panel discussions can make excellent use of a variety of people, having a variety of viewpoints on a given topic. For a symposium you need various people who will speak for an allotted period on a specific aspect of a topic. In any case on a campus such as ours we should make more use of the highly qualified people around us--and of course they should avail themselves more easily to groups for these purposes.

It is important to have a very capable chairman especially for a panel discussion, because he is the person who directs the course of the discussion. The success or failure of the program depends a great deal on the chairman.

It is sometimes helpful to have a "summarizer" who will break down and summarize what was said by the panel in the case of a panel discussion, or by the individual panelists in the case of the symposium. This can also be done by the chairman.

The room being used for the program must be properly arranged, with adequate accommodation for the audience, guests and panelists. There should be a definite place set aside for the panel with place cards if possible. It is helpful to provide pencils, paper and water for the panel.

Before the day of the program the chairman should meet with the panelists individually to clarify doubts they may have about the topic, and to explain how the program would be conducted.

Now we are all set, so on the day of the program the President of the group will be there early to welcome the panelists, introduce himself, and to introduce the panelists to each other if necessary. The program takes place, successfully I hope, and some form of refreshment is provided at the end for the panelists and possibly the executive of the organization, if not for the entire group.

"The Walrus"

Fans praised

I have played much basketball in my day (20 years). I have seen the reaction of many fans, spectators and crowds in many basketball games all over the world.

But in all my years as a player, I have never seen a group of supporters who have helped so much to determine the outcome of any game as much as last Saturday's O.I.A.A. final against Waterloo.

The fans won the game for us, and for this we are most grateful.

Peace:
Don Lavigneur's helper,
John McKibbin.

Sports Ed. Note: No matter how much crowd support there is, there needs to be a team.

New rep. speaks

As a member of the newly elected Students General Association Council, I wish to state that I do not believe that most of the student body is not represented on council. The election of council members along College and School lines does not mean that students of Colleges and Schools that do not elect representatives are

not represented. Though elected as a representative of University College, I consider myself a representative of all the students of Laurentian and I will vote according to what I consider the best interests of the student body as a whole.

The idea of election by constituency is not to represent the petty interests of the various factions, but a means of electing qualified members to council who will act in the interests of all the students of Laurentian.

Representatives are elected from constituencies to enable students to vote for people whom they know, so that they can make an intelligent choice. As the university was divided into Colleges and Schools, this was seen as a natural means of dividing the students into constituencies.

However it became obvious that the students main concern is with his courses, and his main interest in his major area of study. The people whose abilities he knows best are those he has classes with. It is obvious, because obviously apparent to them. It is up to the students to make their views

of this, that council should initiate election of council members along departmental lines--so that the best qualified people will be elected to serve the whole student body and not so that the petty interests of the individual course unions will be served.

Of course this does not mean that the different course unions will not have different ways of looking at issues before council. And these different views should be presented. But then council members, having all the facts and different views before them, must act according to what is best for the student body as a whole.

Because of this fact students should not feel that they are not represented on the present council. The council will represent them, but the students must do their part. Because council is small all viewpoints may not be known by the members of council. Any S.G.A. member (that means any full-time student) may speak to motions presented to council. IT IS YOUR S.G.A. YOU MUST MAKE IT WORK!

Richard W. Woodley
S.G.A. Council Representative (UC)

lambda

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO.

MEMBER OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Symposium Report

"CANADA: A BRANCH PLANT"



Part One: The Branch Plant Corporate Structure

The symposium, "Canada: A Branch Plant" was held at Laurentian, Feb. 27 and 28. The guest speakers were Leo Johnston, Jacques Desmarais, James Steele, Kent Rowley, Madelaine Parent, Stephen Lewis and Gib Gilchrist. This article is not intended to be an objective account of the symposium. It is rather a position paper attempting to analyze what the authors feel were the significant ideas of the symposium. Written collectively by Scott Merrifield and Michael McKinney. Also thanks to Ron Davis, Gail Dexter, Dieter Buse, Paul Reid, Madelaine Parent, Larry Haivan, Weir Reid, Kent Rowley, James Steele, Robin Mathews, Leo Johnston, Jacques Desmarais, the Varsity, Excalibar, and the Canadian Liberation Movement.

The popular concept of American economic control of Canada is that there is at least some small portion of the economy which is Canadian and the Americans are gradually taking over this Canadian segment.

This is a myth. The supposedly Canadian companies have the same people on their boards of directors as the American branch plants in Canada.

These directors make up a small but wealthy Canadian "comprador" class whose highly profitable task is to run the Canadian economy for the American owners. The average Canadian "big" businessman has many more directorships than the average big businessman in the States.

INCO Typical

Take for example, INCO, supposedly a major Canadian corporation, with capital assets of over \$2 million. The chairman of the INCO board is Henry S. Wingate who lives (oddly enough) in New York City. He is also a director of other "Canadian" companies like the CPR and the Bank of Montreal, as well as U.S. Steel, American Standard and Morgan Trust. He is also a member of the Business Council of Washington D.C. and the U.S. National Planning Association.

Wingate is a typical example of the interlocking directorships of the Canadian managerial elite.

Another example is K.C. Irving who owns every newspaper in the Maritimes and almost all of the radio and television stations. Irving is president of Irving Oil in a fifty-fifty partnership with Imperial Oil, the Canadian branch plant of the American Oil Company (97% of Canada's oil industry is foreign-owned).

Another myth about American economic control is that the Canadian economy would collapse without U.S. capital investment.

In fact, however American multinational corporations make no net contribution to investment in Canada. Canada is a net exporter of capital to the U.S. Between 1960 and 1965, American parent organizations invested \$2 billion in Canadian affiliates. In the same period, the affiliates sent back \$3 billion in dividends. Add to this the outflow of capital by Canadian companies investing in the United States.

Why then do we hear so much about U.S. capital investments in Canada. Well, of the \$14 billion gross "American" investment from 1960-65, only that \$2 billion came directly from the States.

The other \$12 billion came from profits earned in Canada, depreciation and depletion allowance and borrowings from the Canadian money market.

In other words most U.S. direct investment in Canada is financed with Canadian savings i.e. with savings generated from income produced in Canada.

The Canadian income is now large enough to support not only all current U.S. investments, but also Canadian private investment as well as the net export of profits to the U.S. parent companies.

Vicious circle

These savings in turn allow the Americans to spread even more control in a continuing vicious but profitable circle. And it's not a new thing. Most large-scale U.S. based companies have been solidly established here since the 1920's. Since then they have been slowly (then more quickly) absorbing Canadian-owned interests.

There have been 606 such absorptions in the last five years.

What does this all mean? Simply this: Canada is owned by Americans. American ownership implies three basic things which in turn imply many others. American ownership means American profits, American decision making, and American ideology.

American profits are most obvious. It is important however, to understand the full implications of this. The money from the branch plants that stays in Canada in wages is important, but is less than the money which flows out of the economy in profits. For example, the wages at Falconbridge are about \$6000- to 7000 per man per year. The company's profits are about \$7000 to \$8000 per man per year.

American ownership also means Americans have the power to control decisions both economic and political, decisions made to protect and increase their profits. The Canadian branch plant managers run all of their concerns to harmonize with the American interests, since that is what is most profitable for them. This is one reason why most of our trade is with the U.S.

Canadian subsidiaries of American companies have primary responsibilities to buy from their parent companies even though it might be cheaper and often is cheaper to buy from Canadian or other foreign suppliers. But the subsidiary is devoted to the maximization of profit of the parent firm even though the subsidiary loses money.

"Roads to resources"

An efficient Canadian-built program of "roads to resources" provides American companies with roads, railways and other means of access to Canadian resources and consumers. Another effect is that Canada remains industrially undeveloped. The Americans are interested in simply extracting resources and shipping them back home to be processed into finished products. This means that secondary industry is simply not developed in Canada. In other words, by now the Americans have conveniently set up a self-perpetuating system that reaps them profits without having to invest another cent. And the Canadian branch-plant managers are helping them do it.

The Canadian managerial elite are also aiding in the takeover of the Canadian companies.

American prosperity engendered by colonial expansion results in Canadian middle-class prosperity. And so it is in their interest that the Americans expand colonially.

Know now why Trudeau says nothing about Vietnam or Canadian manufacturers (they're not Canadian) making war materials? Trudeau's reaction is this:

"I think the problem of economic domination is somewhat inevitable, not only of the U.S. over Canada, but perhaps over countries of Europe as well, and the problems of the economic domination of Japan over some countries in the Far East and the problem of economic domination of the Soviet Union over some of the small countries around it and so on. These are the facts of life and they don't bother me."

Political decisions

When economic decisions are "made in U.S.A." so are political ones, because in our society political power is based on economic power. All of our major political parties are dependent on American-controlled corporations and unions for funds.

This is why very little is done by government about things like inflation, pollution and the exploitation of our national resources with little or no benefit to Canadians.

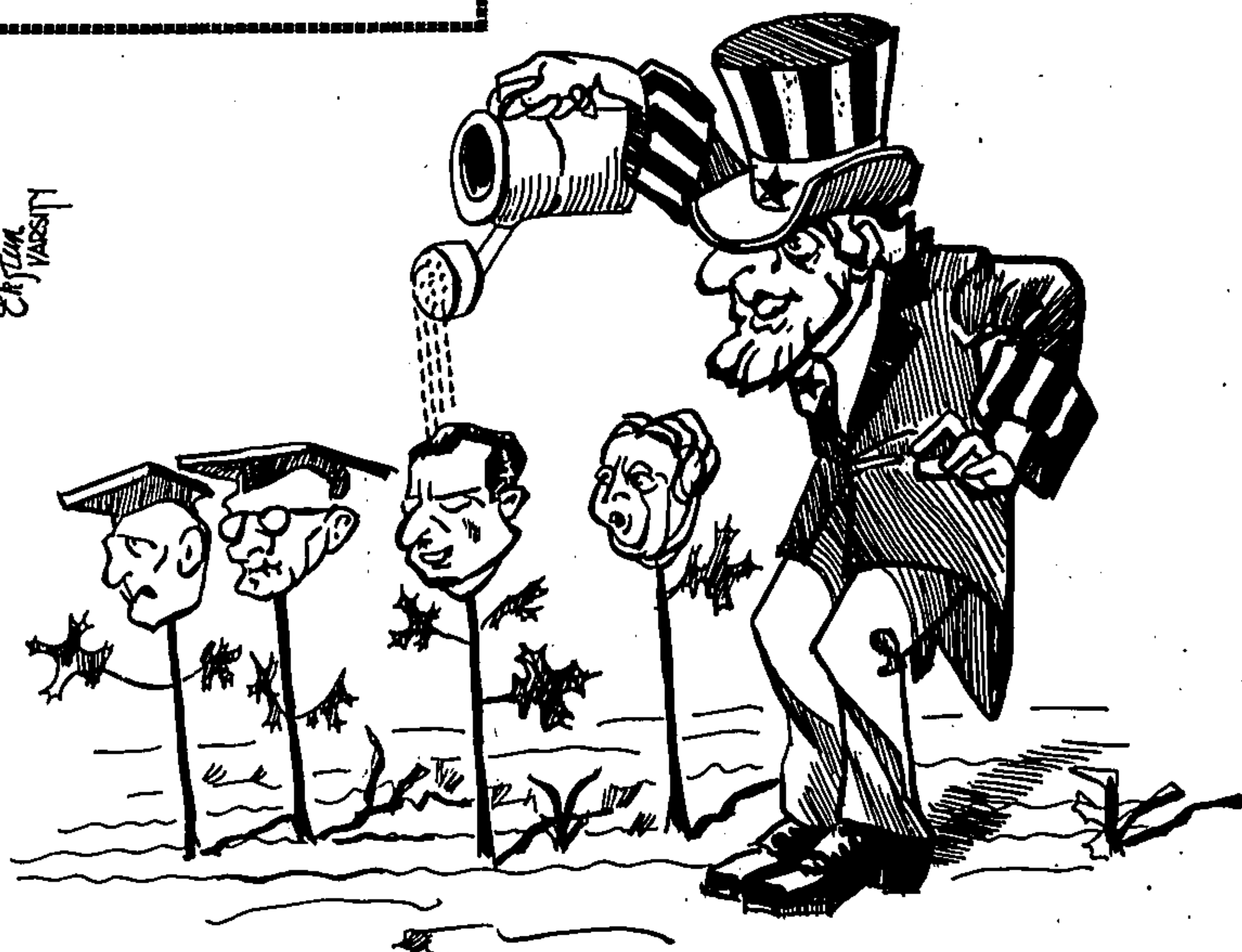
Since decisions in Canada are made by a small group who work for Americans, these decisions are made for the benefit of Americans.

American ownership also means American ideology. An ideology is an idea system that purports to define what the world should be like as well as the means for getting there. American ideology states that the world should be like America and that the means for getting there is American profit.

The Canadian "comprador" class spreads American ideology by means of their control of the media and the educational system.

The boards of governors of Canadian universities are run by the members of this class. (20 out of 25 members of the board at the University of Toronto belong to the Canadian managerial elite) This allows them final control of the ideology of the universities. But more of this will be explained in a later section.

Symposium Report



branch-planting in the intellectual colonial garden

Part Two: The Branch Plant University

Last year at Lauréntian, some 260 students in first-year sociology were required to prepare a term essay on one of several general topics. Of 50 students who attempted an essay on "race relations", almost half treated the problems faced by blacks in the United States. Only five dealt with Canadian racial problems. Some, but not many, made mention of the French-English dialogue but only one felt this was important enough to treat separately.

Most of those who wrote on ethnic minorities and immigration limited themselves to studies on large American cities.

Of more than 100 essays on the family, nearly all parroted the American texts on the suburban family in the United States—only four spoke of the Canadian family. Not only that; several students actually used the terms "We", "ours", "us", when they were referring to the United States.

- From 1962 to 1968 the proportion of Canadian faculty members in our universities has diminished from 75 to 49 per cent.

- 88 per cent of new hirings are going to non-Canadians.

- 50 per cent of all graduate students in Canada are not Canadian.

- Only 30 per cent of the foreign faculty members are doing research on Canadian problems and over 60 per cent of all Canada Council research grants are going to non-Canadians.

- At York University, out of 250 textbooks in 14 first-year social science and humanities courses, only 5 were by Canadian authors.

Many Canadians, most notably the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario, dismiss these problems by saying that scholarship is universal. Sure it is --- but that doesn't mean that we have to hand over the policy-making, the teaching, and the research, in our universities to people who come from other countries.

Canada is the only country which does not consider citizenship a meaningful criterion for hiring professors.

Most countries in the world: France, Britain, the U.S.A., West Germany, the emerging nations, etc. etc. restrict alien scholars severely or block them almost entirely. Canada alone discriminates against her own people in favour of aliens. This year, now, the rule across Canada is that Departments offering any jobs at all have hundreds of applicants. Canadian applicants often competing ten to one for places in their own university system before hiring committees who refuse to consider being Canadian a meaningful qualification.

But a scholar who doesn't know Canada isn't qualified. Excellence doesn't happen in a classroom in terms of "teaching material", or "course content". Learning has to do with the people taught, the community they come from, the questions they must have answered in ways that are meaningful to them.

Colonial culture

The most important thing to understand is that the problem in the university is directly related to the economic situation. Americanization of the university means Canadians are being indoctrinated with American ideology which makes it a lot easier for economic control.

Economic takeover means cultural destruction. It teaches the people of Canada colonial-mindedness.

It teaches them to think that everything good comes from the Imperial centre.

It teaches them to think they cannot initiate, they cannot invent, they cannot discover.

Canadians tend to believe they are followers, mimics, imitators and a second-rate people.

Our colonialism hides our history and our present from us. It is perpetuated not only in the media and public education but in the centres that teach these. The

university is one of the keys to the objective study of our economic and cultural situation. But it is also the place where the colonial mind can best be generated. That is, because the university has become the modern centre of technological innovation, it is in the interest of the Imperial power to be in control of it. The universities are in the grip of those whose interest it is to maintain Canada's existence as a satellite state.

Technology crucial

The instrumentality of culture in our day is technological. Technology is what much of economic takeover is about. And so a country (the U.S.A.) taking over our economy is automatically taking over our culture: film, periodicals, television, text book and conventional publishing, teaching aids, and the system of producing technocrats (called the higher educational system). There can be no denying that the U.S. citizen in Canada today, teaching in a Canadian university, is a part of the general U.S. expansion and takeover of Canada for U.S. uses.

A great number of non-Canadian scholars, particularly those from the United States and Britain, honestly believe that they come from a superior culture and that they have come here to "bring culture to the wogs."

At home, they are taught that they are going to an underdeveloped country, and to a great extent they consider themselves missionaries.

American scholars (including Canadians who go to the States for their education) are conditioned in the Great American Way of Life, technology and mass consumption, the American Dream, rugged individualism, Manifest Destiny, the frontier theory and oaths of allegiance to the U.S. flag.

They come to lay before us all the glories of this way of life but ignore its foundations -- namely race hatred, pollution, political repression and imperialist wars.

Because these people see themselves as missionaries, they are hardly likely to make much effort to put Canadian content in their courses. To them we might as well be a nation of illiterates.

Unconscious agents

Many American professors, however, come to Canada partly because they have rejected the values of American society. These professors usually try to explode the myths about the "Great Society" to the south.

However these professors are also contributing to the colonial mindedness of Canadians. They don't realize that, in order to have any positive effect, they must show our students how American capitalism and imperialism relate to Canada. Until they are able to make this transition they to are helping to create schizophrenic Canadians who live in Canada but think within an American framework and, therefore with a colonial mentality.

Solutions

What can we do about it? First of all we can agitate within our departments for more Canadian courses. Secondly, we can fight for provincial legislation forcing the universities to accept two-thirds Canadian faculty in each department as a goal to be reached over a period of a set number of years. We can also support legislation making Canadian citizenship a qualification for all administrative offices and making advertising for all academic positions in Canada mandatory.

But the main struggle is here within our own university. This is where our efforts can be best directed towards demanding Canadian courses, professors qualified to teach them and textbooks by Canadian authors.

The branch plant university is a pillar of the branch plant economy. Both must be destroyed before we can have Canadian independence.

Symposium Report



Part Three: Branch Plant Unionism

Whereas the corporate structure of the Canadian economy has always been a colonial structure with the power being centred outside of Canada, the trade unions were originally organized by Canadians and constituted a strong and independent labour movement.

By 1833, the carpenters, printers, shoemakers, and tailors in Montreal were organized into unions, and in 1834, the carpenters, masons, stonemasons and tailors fought and won strikes and 10 hour day, in Toronto; the shoe makers struck in 1830, the bricklayers and masons in 1831, and the carpenters in 1833.

During the 1850's and 1860's a strong craft union movement had developed across Canada, but these were divided among themselves and from unskilled workers by ethnic, religious and social differences (the craft workers tended to be English and protestant, the unskilled workers tended to be Irish and catholic).

International unionism began in the 1880's, when Canadian craft unions began to affiliate with U.S. craft unions (U.S. unions did not organize Canadian locals for their unions). The Montreal Moulders united in 1861 with the National Moulders Union in the U.S. The printers, from 1865 onwards affiliated with the National Typographical Union.

International (American) unionism at this point in history had the affect of dividing the labour force further, of excluding the unskilled workers, and of uniting management and the craft unions against the unskilled workers. The United Brotherhood of Railway Employees (UBRE) was an attempt to form an industrial union (including unskilled workers). When the UBRE along with the older

craft unions went on strike in 1902 against the Canadian Northern Railway the international craft unions settled separately. In later disputes, international unions settled separately and encouraged and even participated in strike-breaking.

Post war period

During WWII, Canadian locals gained quite a bit of independence from U.S. quarters. In 1948, the Americans moved to regain domination of the Canadian Unions.

The Canadian Seamen's Union was organized in the 1930's first on the Great Lakes, later on the deep sea.

During the war over 400 deep sea boats were built under the Canadian Flag. The gov't under pressure from the owners, decide to scuttle the fleet. The C.S.U. fought this, and in a government supervised ballot, voted 93% in favor of a strike on this issue.

In 1948 the seafarer's international union in collaboration with the owners claimed that it had jurisdiction over all seafarers in North America. The battle was a paradigm for later struggles. The intimidation by international unions, implicit recognition of the SIU by employers and government, and the labeling of CSU as communist (this was just before McCarthyism in the U.S.) caused the executive of the Trades and Labour Council to expel the CSU (going against the democratic vote of the con-



vention of 1948). The convention of 1949 upheld what was by then a fait accompli and the ships of the Canadian fleet were sold, given, or scuttled at sea.

This has been the fate of many Canadian Unions since 1948. The Korean War unleashed a tide of anti-communist feeling, and any union with progressive ideas or strategies (as opposed to the conservative business unions in the U.S.) was branded Communist and taken over, broken or crippled by U.S. international unions. Officers were expelled in "cleanups" of Lumber and Sawmill Workers, International Chemical Workers Union, and United Textile Workers of America. (When a new leadership was installed in the UTWA, by U.S. headquarters, they quickly settled a militant Montreal strike, for which they were cordially congratulated by the premier of the province and the president of the textile company.)

The Trades and Labor Council expelled the entire United Fisherman and Allied Workers Union. The Canadian Congress of Labour executive expelled the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (1949), the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers (1948) and the International Fur and Leather Workers Union (1951).

This created the conditions for the takeover of the main stream of the Canadian Labour movement by U.S. dominated unions. When the TLC and the CLC merged in 1956 (1 year after the merger of the AFL-CIO) into the Canadian Labour Congress, U.S. dominated business Unionism had become dominant in Canada.

Present crisis

The present situation is that 65% of the union membership in Canada belong to American-based unions and the remaining 35% to Canadian unions. The latest (1987) figures, break down as follows:

Income & Expenditures of US Unions in Canada 1962-1967		
Date	Income	Expenditures
1962	\$22,123,000	\$12,612,000
1963	23,981,000	11,645,000
1964	25,516,000	14,232,000
1965	28,297,000	20,291,000
1966	30,987,000	21,357,000
1967	35,418,000	18,116,000
	166,322,000	98,253,000
Total Income	166,322,000	
Total Expenditures		98,253,000
Net Profit to U.S.	68,069,000	

The advocates of the so-called "international unions claim that this is beneficial because Canadian workers need the backing the financial resources available to the large American organizations. An examination of the facts, however, shows that Canadian workers are actually financing U.S. unions. Like the American corporations the American trade union movement is making a substantial profit on its Canadian branch plants. Canadian government figures show that from 1962-1967, American Unions made a net profit of over 68

million dollars from their Canadian operations:

AFL-CIO/CLC	1,120,401	53.3%
AFL-CIO	15,005	.8
Int. Unaf.	122,899	6.4
	1,258,305	65.5%
CLC only	330,218	17.2
CNTU	197,787	10.3
Nat. Unaf.	87,092	4.5
Ind. Locals	47,245	2.5
	662,342	34.5%

One of the main reasons for this situation is a policy now followed by the U.S. trade union movement known as "Business Unionism".

According to this policy, unions are a business. They must show a profit. To this American unions invest in stocks and bonds, buy real estate, have large bank accounts and even own banks. The leaders of these unions are paid on the same level as corporate business men \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year, with unlimited expense accounts, assistants, cars secretaries and free family vacations in Europe thrown in as well.

With an attitude such as this it is natural that American unions ensure a profit from their Canadian branch plants.

Leadership myth

Another popular myth, propagated by the Canadian colonial mentality is that our unions are dependent on the American unions for leadership in organizing and conducting their struggles.

But this has already been disproven historically by the fact that the unions in Canada were strongly established before they affiliated with American unions and that they were better able to conduct their struggle before the American takeovers (take for example the C.S.U.).

However the situation is that almost without exception the international presidents and executive boards in the U.S. have almost complete control over the subordinate Canadian branches.

This includes the power to appoint and suspend the international representatives and area supervisors who in turn appoint people to look after the affairs of the unions.

Many of these officials are insensitive to purely "Canadian" issues. In fact, a good many officials have been fired and local unions placed under trusteeship because of attempts to take an independent course in dealing with such problems.

Under the Canadian labour laws, local unions do have the right to change their affiliation but union officials who openly support break-aways from the International are often suspended from their positions by appointed international officers.

It is also necessary to note that the leaders of the American labour movement have been a major area of support for U.S. foreign policy.

During the McCarthy period, many Canadian union officers were fired, by international union officials following instructions from the U.S. State Department, because they were critical of U.S. foreign policy. (cont.)

Symposium Report

Unionism (cont.)

American unions have acted as agents of American imperialism in Europe, South America and South-east Asia. Debate is still going on concerning alleged connections between the United Auto Workers, the AFL-CIO and the CIA. There are several documented cases of CIA funds given to the union movement "to combat communist subversions".

It would be foolhardy to think that some of these funds are not being spent in Canada.

Recognition of these problems has lead many Canadians to attempt to free the Canadian labour movement from American control.

Two such attempts which have proven very promising, are the Confederation of National Trade Unions and the Council of Canadian Unions.

The CNTU, now with a membership of 200,000 arose out of the need to respond to the particular situation faced by labour in Quebec. In Quebec the CNTU has learned that winning higher wages was a hollow victory by itself because its effect was nullified by increased prices, etc.

For this reason the CNTU has adopted the strategy of opening "a

second front" in the struggle. They are now beginning to take a stand on social and political issues like price control, rent control, housing, community organizing, foreign policy and Quebec independence from the United States and English Canada. CNTU leaders like Michel Chartrand and Jacques Desmarais realize that the "independence" sought by Levesque and Bertrand is not enough to free the people of Quebec. The rest of Canada is going to have to follow their lead.

CCU growing

The most recent effort is the Council of Canadian Unions which was founded at a convention held at the Mine Mill Camp here in Sudbury in July, 1968. Its constitution was drafted a year later at the same place. Since that time approximately nine unions have affiliated (or are in the process of doing so) with the CCU so that today it represents around 27,000 workers in Canada. One of its affiliated unions the Canadian Pulp and Paper Workers now represents 60% of the total labour force in the industry.

The CCU's goal is the unity of Canadian labour by bringing together all our unions into one independent Canadian trade unions center. If accomplished, this would result in a solid movement of over 2 million people. Members of existing Canadian unions have been proving that Canadians can and do capably manage their own affairs in the labour movement.

The most impressive charge levelled at those who support an independent Canadian labour movement is they are working against the international solidarity of workers. This is not so.

True internationalism in the labour movement consists of the co-operation of workers of all nations on an equal basis in order to struggle collectively against the power of multi-national corporations. This does not mean that

Canadian workers must belong to unions run by and for Americans. Internationalism should presuppose the retention of independent national identities and equality of the participating nations. What we have in Canada are not international unions but branch plant unions.

Canadian workers can only have their interests well served by organizations which have their interests at heart. It is clear that the American unions do not.

And if the Canadian workers are not well served then the American corporations are very well served, for the labour movement is potentially the greatest opposition to complete American control of Canada.



Read them -- with care -- but read them

A few books about Canada

The Canadian economy

T.N. Brewis et al., Canadian Economic Policy
I.M. Drummond, The Canadian Economy: Organization and Development
K. Levitt, Canada: Economic Integration and Political Dependence
H.A. Innis, Essays in Canadian Economic History
A. Reynaud, The Canadian Economic System
T. Reid, Contemporary Canada: Readings in Economics
A.E. Safarian, Foreign Ownership of Canadian Industry
Queen's Printer, Foreign Ownership and the Structure of Canadian Industry.

Politics in Canada

Engelman and Schwartz, Political Parties and the Canadian Social Structure
P. Fox, Politics: Canada
G. Horowitz, Canadian Labor in Politics
J.A. Irving, The Social Credit Movement in Alberta
Kersall and Conley, Comparative Political Problems: Britain/ U.S./ Canada
P. Newman, Renegade in Power
P. Newman, The Distemper of our Times
H.F. Quinn, The Union Nationale
H. Thorburn, Party Politics in Canada.

Canadian society and social institutions

I. Adams, The Poverty Wall

B. Blishen et al., Canadian Society
Canadian Dimension, Canadian Political Culture Kit
Canadian Dimension, Canadian Labour Kit
Canadian Dimension, Quebec Kit
H. Cardinal, The Unjust Society
S.D. Clark, The Developing Canadian Community
S.D. Clark, Urbanism and Changing Canadian Society
S.D. Clark, The Suburban Society
F. Elkin, The Family in Canada
A.B. Hodgetts, What Culture, What Heritage?
E.C. Hughes, French Canada in Transition
W.E. Mann, Canada, A Sociological Profile
W.E. Mann, Deviant Behaviour in Canada
W.E. Mann, Poverty in Canada
A.H. Richmond, Post War Immigrants in Canada
Rioux and Martin, French Canadian Society
T. and J. Reid, Student Power and the Canadian Campus
Tremblay and Anderson, Rural Canada in Transition
R. Whitaker, Drugs and the Law: The Canadian Scene
Queen's Printer, Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism

Canada and the Third World

C. Sanger, Half a Loaf
K. Spicer, A Samaritan State? External Aid in Canada's Foreign Policy.

Canadian social and political thought

Canadian Dimension, Canadian Nationalism Kit
N. Frye, The Modern Century

G. Grant, Technology and Empire
G. Grant, Lament for a Nation
G. Hogan, The Conservative in Canada
J. Irwin, Great Societies and Quiet Revolutions
R. Levesque, An Option for Quebec
Lloyd and McLeod, Agenda: 1970
C.B. MacPherson, Democracy in Alberta
K. McNaught, A Prophet in Politics
P. Trudeau, Federalism and the French Canadians
P. Russel, Nationalism in Canada
W. Young, Democracy and Discontent
Frank Underhill, In Search of Liberalism

Themes in Canadian culture

P. Berton, The Smug Minority
E. Birney, Turvey
M. Callaghan, They Shall Inherit the Earth
L. Cohen, Beautiful Losers
L. Cohen, Selected Poems
T. Haliburton, The Clockmaker
M. Lawrence, The Stone Angel
I. Layton, Balls for a One Armed Juggler
I. Layton, Love Where the Nights Are Long
H. McClennan, Two Solitudes
B. Moore, Luck of Ginger Coffey
A. Purdy, The New Romans
M. Richler, Cocksure
M. Ross, Poets of the Confederation
G. Roy, Bonheur d'Occasion
F. Scott, Blasted Pine
R. Smith, Cape Breton is the Thought Control Centre of Canada
A. Wainwright, Notes for a Native Land
Wise and Brown, Canada Views the United States

BRAIN DRAIN

by Wiggles

Should L.U. install prophylactic vending machines on campus?

Janice Charbonneau--Eng. 3:
"For how long a stretch?"

Judy Thomson--His. 3:
"What's the point of it?"

Sharon Acheson--Science 1:
"They should pass them out at registration."

Liz Dalcki--Arts 2:
"Yes. As long as they don't leak."

Sue Thompson--Arts 1:
"Everybody should play it safe."

Jill Labreche--Arts 2:
"What are prophylactic vending machines?"

Carol Swanson--Eng. 3:
"Oh Christ! Well, if you need them, they're a good thing."

Patricia Ristimaki--Geo. 2:
"You might say that's playing it safe."

Sally Craig--Arts 2:
"It's a hard subject to cover. The subject keeps popping up, but it seems the safest thing to do."

Helen Casaubon--Eng. 3:
"Do you think we have enough heads on campus to warrant this expenditure?"



Philosophy Club sponsors panel on religion

by Moses Kanhai

"Fundamentally religion is an art form - a play with certain sounds that have been sanctified by traditional use." This was the view expressed by Dr. A. Barnett, professor of Sociology at a Philosophy Club-sponsored panel discussion recently, at the University of Sudbury Lounge.

He asked what people do when they say they are being religious? He then went on to answer that it goes anywhere from being silent, going out and circumcising others or "getting into a large bomber and dropping bombs on little yellow people lying on the ground." This, he said, is an operational definition of religion.

Other panelists who took part in the discussion on the use of religion were Rev. Mort Paterson, Professor of philosophy; Collin Clay, Thorneloe chaplain; Rev. Fr. Simon Davis, professor of religious studies at the University of Sudbury; and Dr. Brian Kaye, professor of physics. Professor D. Misgeld served as moderator.

Fr. Davis told the large audience that any religion that regards God as a function is dead. "God is not a means to an end," he said, "He is not someone you use for convenience. He is not a bellhop, or a sugar daddy. The relationship between man and the Divine is not a relationship of love."

He further explained that man has to be an atheist in a way, "because we construct our idols and our gods according to our imaginations." One who has faith, he continued, is necessarily an atheist also, because he knows what he pictures of God is not what his faith says.

Rev. Mr. Clay stressed the importance of the individual looking down into his own experience if he is looking for God. "To say we have to leave out God as a functional rule altogether leaves me wondering where can we put God at all?" I look for God where it does affect me and where it does affect people with whom I come in contact."

The outspoken preacher-scientist Dr. Kaye told the audience that he would not attempt to prove God to them. But, he continued, "there is no physics person who would attempt to prove gravity to you as a concept, he would only be able to tell you how it is an operative boundary condition of the universe in which he must operate." He said that he had tried to the utmost of his intellect, to the utmost of his emotional energy to embrace the universe in its reality. "When I confront the universe to the best of my ability," he said, "I experience the 'other' which I call God, and which in my experience has the attributes of love and peace."

"Explain to me the co-presence of God and human suffering" was the appeal by Dr. Barnett that brought active discussion among the panelists. On this subject Professor Paterson asked, "So what if religion has its origin in human suffering?" This, he said, is the human condition. "I will agree that religion is an orientation in terms of which one

handles pain, and that's it." He explained that is the whole point of religion, and religion still stands despite what Marx and Freud might have said. "Love is precisely the attempt to incorporate and to understand pain and suffering," said Professor Paterson, "because it is a way by which one overcomes suffering."

"I will strongly disagree with Mr. Paterson that religion is one's reaction to pain and suffering," said Dr. Kaye. He then pointed out that this is very often one of the ways in which one's attention is focused on God, but he explained, it is not a necessary condition of focusing one's attention on God. "There are the healthy minded," Dr. Kaye said, "who find God in a beautiful way that do not have to go through the valley of the shadow of death."

Professor Clay expressed his displeasure with the views that have been put out by traditional religious authorities. "I think that probably this is where our institutional church really got off on the wrong foot

by having the view of God as a sovereign authority...where people say it is God's will when there is tragedy. "He said that a suffering God could help." God could step in and interfere, if we are thinking of an eternal force, but He deliberately will not, and part of his agony is His self-imposed helplessness. This is the key to the understanding God is prepared to suffer along with us."

Members of the audience also took an active part in the discussions. One person asked the panelists what they base their religion on. He told them that they were not defining their terms of reference. Another student said that the speakers were confusing religion and the church religion. One student pointed out that what they were trying to do was like trying to explain music to a deaf person or colour to a blind person.

And another student said, "I think all this about faith is a whole lot of crap, it is unnecessary. Religion is an individual thing and faith has nothing to do with it."

Vees bounce into Canadian championships

by beach

"That's the best birthday present I've had in many years, men" said coach Dewar. Whether he was referring to the O.I.A.A. championship win or the shower he was given, one is left to ponder. Anyway, Dewar was happy, and congratulated everyone around.

He should have been. The Vees had been down all of the first half. 37-35 the Hawks led at the break. At one time the Vees were one down, but most of the time it was a 7-point deficit.

The defense was what kept the team in the game as it was relatively stable. The offense showed brief flashes but was generally lax, and the shooting certainly was not what the Vees are capable of.

In the second half John McKibbin started to move and showed some great inside moves, and great outside shooting. Don Lavigne and Gord Verge continued aggressive defense. Jim Hill played extremely well even though he went unnoticed by most fans. Eric Pandke and Ray Owens played very steadily. And so did Les Kennedy.

So after playing 13 seconds the Vees tied the game, and the lead went back and forth for more than 5 minutes. However at 13:06 the Vees held a 57-49 lead. They didn't relinquish it for the rest of the game.

With 6:56 left a humorous incident, for the Vees happened. Laurentian was shooting a foul, and McKibbin and Hill lined up on the base-line. Just as the shooter was about to get the ball, the Lutheran coach let out a war-hoop and the officials noticed the mistake. Sometimes you play against yourself.

The Vees came through with a real team effort and played one of their best games of the season. McKibbin hit for 29 and Lavigne potted 16.

For Lutheran, the biggest disappointment was the play of all

star guard Chris Coulthard, Coulthard shot 7 for 35 in the game, as his shooting was really off. Of course the Vees had the give and go pick at the top of the key cut off on just about all attempts.

It's the things like that you must notice and stop if you are going to get any where.

The Vees play Friday night at McMaster in the Canadian championships. Other teams will be McMaster, St. Mary's Loyola and U.B.C.

U.B.C., McMaster and St. Mary's look to be the strongest with Loyola and Laurentian close behind. In sudden death, anything can happen.

The prelude to the semi-finals is set to go tonight and U.B.C. is to play St. Mary's in the Mac gym at 8:00.

Tomorrow McMaster plays Loyola and the winner of tonights game will play the Vees.

The two winners will then meet Saturday night to decide the National champions.



crimbal



Student Manager Ron Linton; Don Edwards; Ugo Capisciolto; Gord Verge; Ray Owens; Jim Hill; Coach Doctor John Dewar; John McKibbin; Bill Kuntz; Klaudius Kuncivicius; Eric Pandke; Les Kennedy; Student Manager Joel Pearson. foto: crimbal



Jim Hill (13), Ray Owens (33), Gord Verge (15), and Don Lavigne (5) in various stages of attack in O.I.A.A. championship

And you were there

by berk

All week long in the relative quiet of a bare gymnasium, echoes of basketballs hitting a wooden floor resounded, giving the listener an empty feeling. The fellows who were bouncing them must have had an empty feeling too, because they were preparing for battle, but against whom they did not know.

Then Saturday came, with a sudden harshness and this team realized that by 10:00 p.m. glory or sadness would be theirs. Their opponent had been determined the night before as the Waterloo Lutheran Golden Hawks trounced Brock Generals 90-60.

Then the worrying really started.

The time is 6:30 p.m. and the Voyagers start arriving for the do or die encounter. Les Kennedy and Jim Hill are very serious, trying to balance their nervousness and confidence. Ray Owens is wringing his hands solemnly, he looks too tight. Eric Pandke is the first to crack a smile, and start horsing around. You have to wonder how he feels inside.

Its now getting near seven. The cheerleaders are practicing before an audience of about 10 people while in the dressing room the players are suited up. The atmosphere is changing. The lonely nervousness the players felt

all day is being replaced by good humored wise-cracks. Don Edwards and Ugo Capl joke about having to pull the team through the big one. Les Kennedy is making cracks about the nervous rookies as he puts on his cowboy boots instead of his running shoes. This is good. The players are beginning to feel the tension recede, they are ready.

Its 10:00 p.m. The visitors make their way to the dressing room. Oh, most glorious triumph; is there anything that feels better? Congratulations flow like the shower under which the man of the hour, Coach Dewar was uncerimoniously escorted.

Don Croteau, an old Vee, brings in a dozen beer. Bill Kuntz breaks one blaming it on Don Lavigne. Lavigne pays no attention as he, Gord Verge and Klaudius are piling up on Eric for getting stuffed by a Waterloo player. Big John is looking for an opener as he makes a crack about being picked as a second-string all-star. Les was injured late in the game and lies shame-facedly on the training table as the players march in one by one to see how he is. The celebration continues.

As I leave, the Visitor's dressing room door is opened. The fellas wearing purple are very quiet.

Hohum, it's the Blues again

University of Toronto Blues won their fifth national championship in six years, Saturday with a 3-2 win over St. Mary's Huskies.

The Huskies, playing their third game in as many nights, tied the score with two goals in the third, the second with less than 5 minutes remaining.

Paul Laurent, playing his last college hockey game scored

the third and winning Toronto goal with 14 seconds remaining in the game.

St. Mary's got into the finals with a 4-1 win over York Yeomen and a 4-0 win over highly-touted Loyola Warriors.

Toronto, with a first round bye, defeated Alta. Golden Bears 6-0. In consolation play, York humiliated Alberta 11-3 and humbled Loyola 7-3.

All stars were goalie Chuck Goddard and defencemen Brian O'Byrne and John Murray from St. Mary's and wingers Terry Peterman and Nick Holmes and centre Brian St. John from Toronto.

Visconti places

In track and field action this past week Joe Visconti travelled to Ottawa to compete in an indoor meet.

He placed third in his 40 meter sprint heat, and fourth

Running his first 400 meter in competition, Joe eclipsed all his practice times by a wide margin and finished fourth in his timed heat, and eight overall.

ACROSS THE DESK

When I got a phone call from Mrs. Jerome to give me some information about the basketball playoffs, I wondered just why a female member of the faculty was organizing the thing.

It was obvious after the final whistle Saturday night. The whole thing went off with-out a hitch.

Everything from the choice of officials, the extra bleachers, the programmes, the T.V. coverage, press coverage was done excellently. But:

If the maintenance department had sanded the roads and plowed out the U.C. parking lot, the traffic jams would not have occurred.

If the weather-man had kept the blizzard away things would have been better.

But the rent-a-cops did a suprisingly good job of traffic control.

This U. can do something right if everybody works together, why don't we.

"Everything in Sports"



Sudbury, Ontario

DeMarco Bldg.

Elgin at Beech

Phone G75-5677

"It's too bad we can't provide more challenge for our youth; sport is not the panacea, but it is near enough"

Ron Wallingford is a faculty member in the school of Physical Education.

He played football and took part in gymnastics in track and field at the high school level. He went to Michigan on a T&F scholarship and was captain of the Indoor-Out door Big Ten track and field championship team.

He received a B.Sc. in Zoology and went to O.C.E. and then taught for three years in Toronto, coaching 2 football championships in three years.

He then got a B.P.H.E. from McMaster, M. Ed. from U. of Buffalo and very recently, his Doctor of Education from the latter institution.

He is a Royal Canadian Legion Coach, and was assistant director of the Legion Top 50 camp. In addition, he was the Coach and Manager of the 1965 Canadian World University Games Team.

He ran third, in the Boston Marathon in 1964, and has represented Canada at the Empire Games in '66, and the Pan-Am Games in '69 and '67, coming fifth in the 10,000 meters.

He has held records for the Junior Canadian Mile, Canadian Indoor mile, 5,000 meters, 3000 meter steeplechase and the Marathon.

Ron Wallingford can talk on subjects ranging from team sports to youth's morals, but track and field is his specialty.

He gets quite upset at much of the youth of today. He lives in a rural area of Long Lake just on Sudbury's outskirts and sees empty beer cases along the road-side where he wishes he could see youngsters out running for the enjoyment of running.

"Track and field in the O.Q.A.A. is only moderate, but there was no O.I.A.A. conference meet. Only a few from Ryerson wanted to compete. Now that's pretty pathetic."

Alien sport

"Track and field up north here is alien and it looks like it will remain in the dark ages for quite a while. There is in reality, no senior track and field, except for the odd member of an ethnic club. What we have are kids being unable to continue their activities after leaving high school. They're 20 year old has-beens."

"Canada is closing the gap in track and field" said Wallingford, mentioning such names as George Puce, Bill Crothers, Harry Jerome, and Abigail Hoffman. But getting back to the north, he said "Track and field is only scratching

on the surface. There is some cross-country, but nothing indoors. However if people want to train, they can train outdoors. It may be cold, but they won't perish, it's not really prohibitive."

Need facilities

The reference to indoor training has a great deal to do with Laurentian. How can Wallingford justify reserving one quarter of the gym for a high jumper when there are 15 fellows wanting to play basketball? His runners must practice out side as there is nothing resembling a indoor track at the university. When, or if, the proposed arena is built, according to the plans, there is a 300 yard track included. Until that time the athletes must make do with very poor facilities.

The field and field budget is very small and facilities are not much better. He says "It's inadequate this year, but next year?..." talking about the budget.

Wallingford also talked about the track situation in Canada in general. In Canada we are hampered by the short season, so we should do a lot of indoor track and field, but we don't. There are

a couple of indoor meets at Maple Leaf Gardens, and some others spread across the country. Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Lethbridge and Ottawa, but that's about the extent of it. Some of these meets don't even have a board runway with banked corners. (North Bay attempted an indoor meet last April, but that was the extent of indoor track and field this area).

One of the main reasons for this is a general lack funds, but the government is helping out in various ways. There was a giant cross-country meet last fall out west, and the government paid one half of each competitor's expenses, thus enabling many athletes who would not have been to complete, make the trip for the competition.

Unending circle

Unfortunately it is a vicious circle. Funds are not likely to come until there are more athletes, and athletes are not likely to come unless there is more funds.

Competition is the essence of track and field. And all the good competition is south of the border. Many of our better athletes go to the states on scholarship, but the C.I.A.U. frowns on this. It frowns on this so much that any Canadian going to the states on a track scholarship, or even competing for an American university is banned from competing for Canada at the World University Games.

The mention of the W.U.G. brought out another facet of track and field - the reward of travel. "It's an inducement to travel" he said. "Track and field is a great way to unite the country trials soon to be held to pick a national team for meets in France, Here's the chance for an athlete to get some good competition and also to broaden his cultural horizons."

By Noel Beach

Getting back to scholarships, Wallingford got to talking about coaching both in the states, and his own.

"Coaches pamper athletes too much; he said, adding that he was not impressed with the calibre of U. S. coaching. "I won't," he continued, "I'll give an athlete all the opportunity I can. It's his own responsibility to train, and he should be in shape all year, and in training 10 or 11 months of the year. He was to have self-discipline and face reality. We can't wave a magic wand, all we can do is help keep up their interest and give them the opportunity"

Pro guidance

Wallingford insists that the young should involve themselves in vigorous sports. When they get older they will naturally fit into carry-over activities but there must be more opportunity given.

He does not belittle the benefits from team sports but loathes the commercialism involved with them.

"We should be able to take guidance from the pro's" he said, leaving the rest of the sentence obvious.

Wallingford would like more money next year. When asked if he could, would he give an amount of money to get a 4 minute of money to get a 4 minute miler, he quickly responded without hesitation that he would rather set up a programme to better the lesser athletes, and not waste money on a one shot programme.

This is the way of Ron Wallingford, a man with convictions about track and field, a man Laurentian's lucky to have on the faculty, and it was to teach that he came here. "I didn't come because of the track and field facilities," he said "I came to teach Physiology of Exercise."

Denny McLain and the big baseball scandal

This article tells of Denny McLain, (Detroit Tiger pitching star) and his connection with gangster elements in Detroit, which led to his indefinite suspension from baseball recently. McLain became the first pitcher in modern baseball history to win 30 games when he won 31 in 1968. The facts for this article come from several law enforcement agencies and from Lawrence A. Burns, one-time Detroit Mafia lawyer.

By Berk Keaney

Hubert Edward Voshen, 57 bets \$5,000 on a horse race on August 4, 1967 with a bookie. The horse wins, Voshen is to collect \$46,600, but all he is to receive is a funeral.

The bookie's name was Jigs Gazell, a member of a Detroit Syrian mob, which was ambiguously affiliated with Detroit's Cosa Nostra. When Voshen tried to collect on his bet, Jigs told him that he didn't have the money but that his partners would. His partners were a Syrian mob boss Edwin Schrober, a Pepsi-Cola Executive and Denny McLain, whom Schrober had hired for a management training program.

McLain also knew Jigs, the bookie, from playing the organ at his restaurant.

McLain had been betting on sports other than baseball, and losing, so when offered a chance to get in partnership with the

Syrian betting business, Denny foolishly accepted. When bettors won, they collected from Denny's investment and when they lost, the money went to the Syrians. This is how McLain's financial trouble started.

Influence gathering

Now Voshen, who was still after his 46 grand, had only been able to get \$1,000 of the total. Keeping up the pressure, Voshen finally got a call from McLain's father-in-law, Leo Boudreau, asking him for more time. (Boudreau was a Cleveland shortstop who just recently was voted into the Baseball Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N.Y.)

Voshen by this time was fed up with waiting, and tried to gather influence

among other mobsters to have his winnings paid. Apparently he didn't have much success, until he met with Tony Giacalone who is the enforcer for Joe Zerelli, Detroit's Cosa Nostra boss. At this stage, Giacalone turned down Voshen's request; however his attitude seemingly changed shortly thereafter.

Mysterious injury

Denny received two badly injured toes around Sept. 18 which came as a result one story says, of a meeting with Giacalone and his brother Billy. Tony ordered Denny to get the money up and emphasized the point by playing a little heel and toe with him. Tony's heels, Denny's toes. The money or some of it may have been raised but none of it was to Voshen. There were several other versions of the mysterious injured toes, but regardless, Denny missed two starts and didn't pitch until the last day of the season.

Denny's pitching meanwhile, was not at its best. From Sept. 2 through Sept 18, Denny started 4 games, winning none, and lasting an average of just over three innings. He gave up 13 runs in 13 2/3 innings and didn't win another game that year. In the last game of the season, which the Tigers needed to win to tie for the American League pennant, McLain, apparently having recovered from his toe injury, started. He lasted only 2 2/3 innings giving up 3 runs on 4 hits.

According to one gangland source. Billy Giacalone, Tony's brother had bet big on the Boston Red Sox and the Minnesota Twins (the other pennant contenders) to finish atop the American League. He also bet heavily (according to the same source) against the Tigers in Denny's final start. However, Baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn, in suspending McLain said "There is no indication that his (Denny's) activities in any way involve the playing or outcome of baseball games."

Denny's plight is ironical because, in trying to make a fast buck, he sank some \$200,000 into debt.

The sad end

Voshen's case hits with a much sadder irony however. While he was waiting for the rest of his money, he started to lose to different bookies and was down \$45,000 in the first half of 1968. He was paying the debt off slowly when he received a telephone call on Oct. 16, 1968. According to witnesses at the restaurant where he was dining, he was visibly shaken by the call.

For Edward Voshen it ended on a straight stretch of road, with dry pavement and good visibility as he drove his car about 70 m.p.h. into a tree less than an hour after receiving the call. A very sad story where there are no winners, a strange game to play.

Science 2 Preview.....

by Gerry Pawson



Auditorium will hold 669

The Horace J. Fraser Science Building may be ready for occupancy and teaching by next September. According to J.R. Harrison, Director of Physical Plant and Planning, "A" Block, the main section of the building, will be finished except for small deficiencies by the end of March. "B" Block, containing a theater, library and cafeteria, will be in the same state at the end of May.

The building, affectionately known as Science 2, is named after the former chairman of the Board of Governors who, according to Harrison, was prime mover behind the formation of the university. As he died in this capacity, the building is partially meant as a memorial to him.

This building will be a boon to many departments on campus. The Geology, Physics and Engineering sections will move into spacious new quarters in "A" Block, leaving behind much room in Science 1 for the Chemistry and Biology departments to expand into. The Astronomy Section will move inside from its present location at P15 and will become the proud possessors of a brand new 22-inch reflecting telescope, located in the Astrodome visible atop the "A" Block penthouse.

The Mathematics offices will be moved from the present location in the second floor arts corridor, and the Business Administration, Social Work, and Audio-Visual sections will also receive new quarters.

Out of a total of 186,000 sq. ft., about 41% is assigned to various departments, with Geology leading at 14% of the total. Another 5% is assigned to the Business Office for secretarial offices, etc., and 7% remains as assigned classroom space under the Registrar's Offices.

The assigned space is used only by the departments involved, consisting as it does of specialized labs and classrooms, etc. The unassigned classroom space is free space that will be used as it is needed.

The total assigned and unassigned space comes to 49% of the gross area of the building. The rest is taken

up by the library, cafeteria, auditorium and other features in "B" Block.

According to Jack McIsaac of the Planning Department, which will also be moving into new quarters in Science 2, "B" Block was not in the original plans for the structure. He stated that this change of direction indicates the type of 'flexibility' inherent in the planning of the university.

The new Science Library will be located in the top floor of "B" Block, and will replace the rather cramped facilities now in use in the Science 1 penthouse. It will provide about eight times as much space as does the present one. The floor will be carpeted, as will all the halls in the building, and a good number of study carrels will be provided. As the collection of books, now consisting approximately 5,000, grows, more shelving will be added, and as space is required, the amount of study space will diminish.

Most of the Science periodicals are at present sitting in boxes around the university, due to lack of library space. These will be located in the new library when it is completed. There will also be microfilm facilities for the students.

A full-time professional librarian will probably be hired to manage the unit.

When asked the reason for having a separate library for the Science departments, Father Filion, Chief Librarian of the university, replied that it was an idea used in many larger universities. It was used here, rather than having a library limited by space until the university grows, it would be preferable to have a library that is open for development now rather than many years from now.

The cafeteria, on the second floor of "B" Block will be used mainly for snacks and light meals, its not having the same kitchen facilities of the Great Hall or the lower cafeteria. It will be run on a fast-

service concept with seating for 324 people, and will be open for use to anyone on campus. Hopefully, it will be able to serve 600-700 meals per hour.

A feature that will be used mainly by summer students is the terrace, which will be furnished with tables and chairs for outdoor eating.

The Science 2 theater is a compromise of many desires, and will be a multi-purpose auditorium. Bill Hart, Director of the University Players, says that it is not an "ideal theater", but agrees that sacrifices must be made if anything at all is to result.

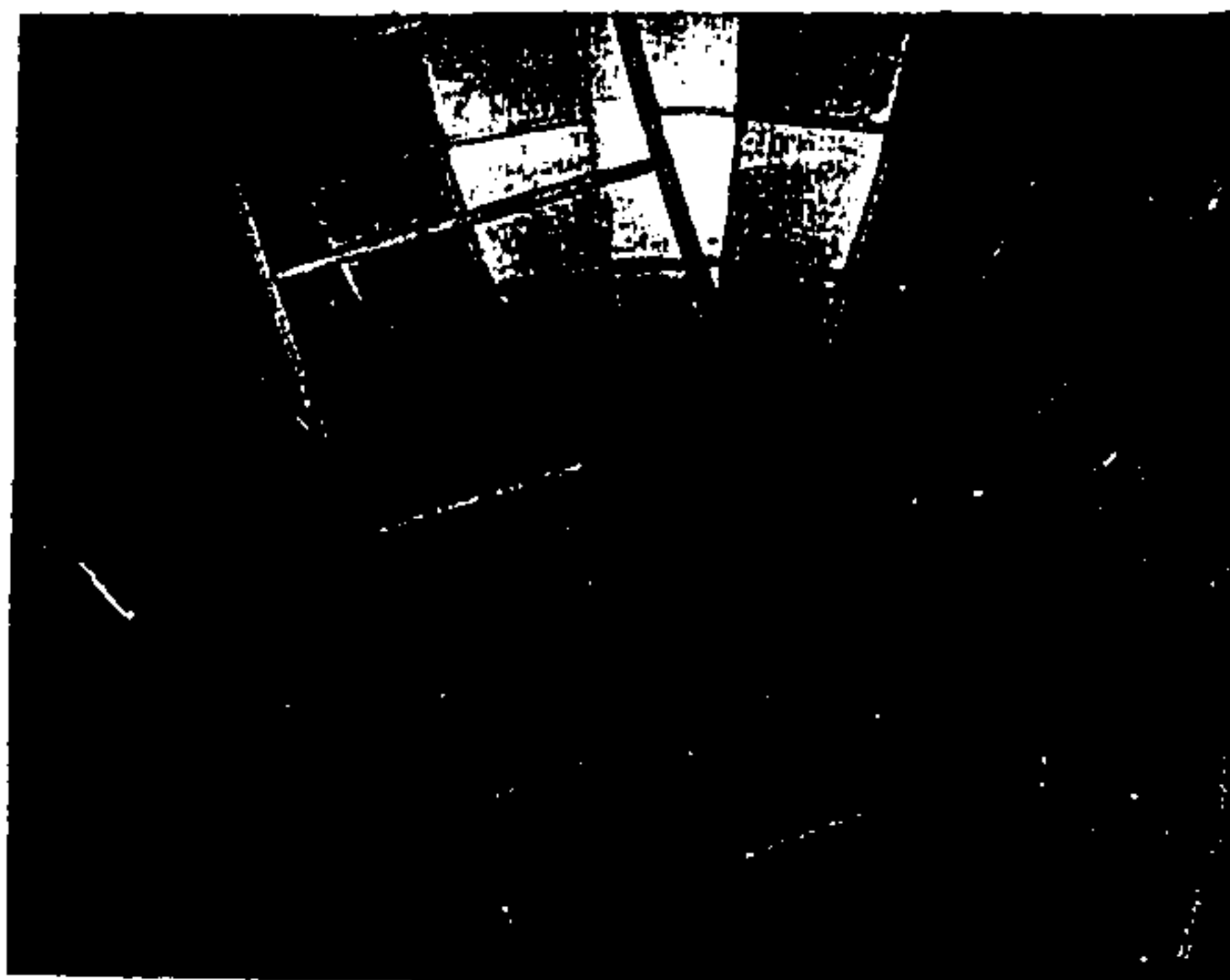
The theater will be an auditorium-cum-music hall-cum-lecture hall, and, as such, will be very flexible. It will seat 553 people, and can be subdivided into three sections for lectures, seminars, etc. The stage is of the "raised platform" type, rather than a standard proscenium style. A 33-foot thrust extension will jut out into the actual seating area.

Hart stated that the stage will be suitable for stylistic productions and possibly Shakespearean plays. In the future, the University Players will use it for their productions.

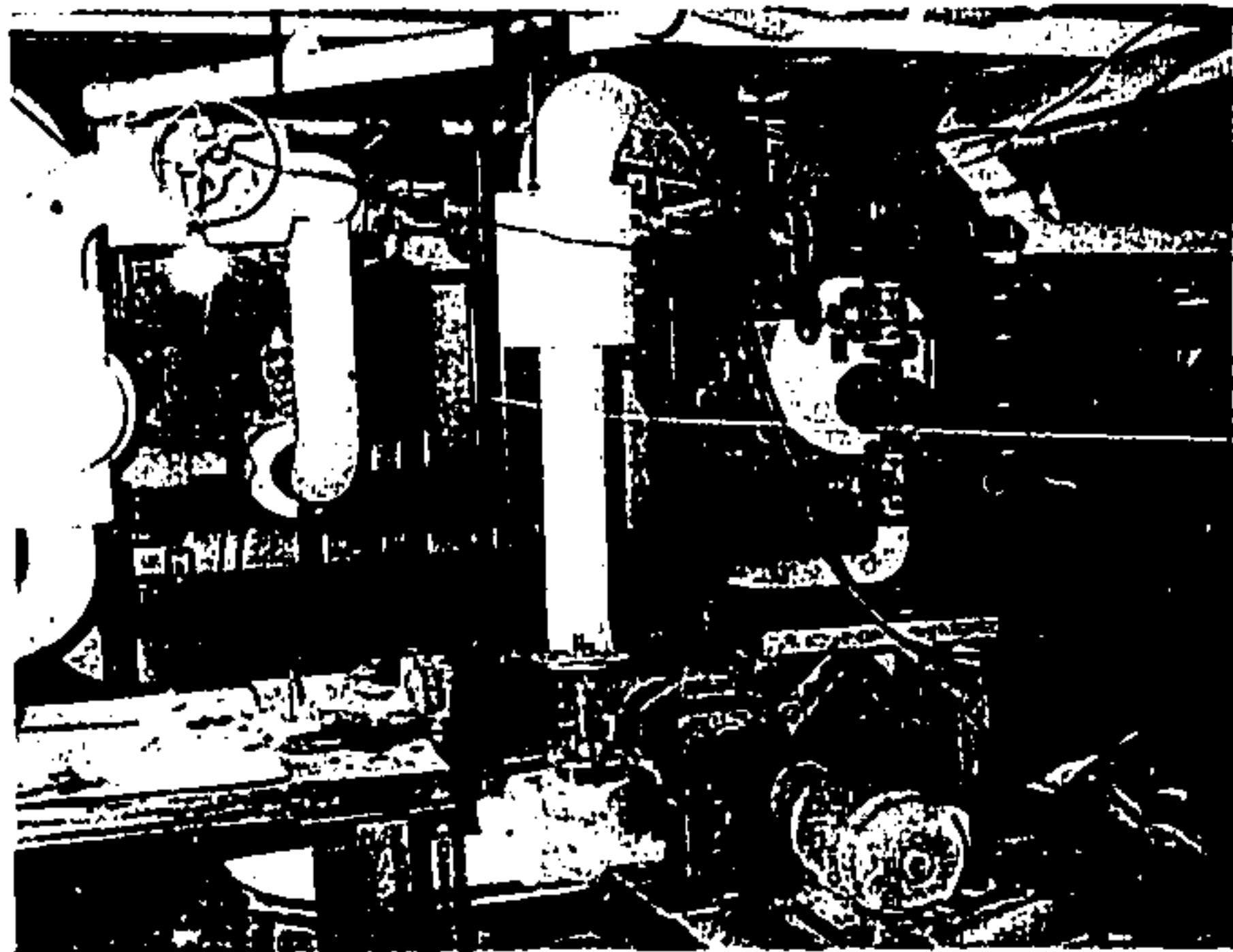
Behind the theater is located the new Audio-Visual department, which will move in from P1. This will house the closed circuit T.V. system, which will be connected to all classrooms of Science 2. Hart said that these facilities will be reasonably adequate, and much better than at present.

Also in the theater area will be the Planetarium which will be moved in from its present quarters outside.

Altogether, Science 2 will help not only science students, but other departments as well, who will have more room to breathe as various departments become centralized in Science 2, rather than scattered over the university.



Observatory dome



Engineers' new lounge



Lab ventilating system

PHOTOS by: CRIMBAL